

JCS 1907/314

28 June 1961

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JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF
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NOTE BY THE SECRETARIES

to the

JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF

on

SUPPLY LEVELS IN BERLIN (U)

The enclosed memorandum by the Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff, CM-242-61, dated 14 June 1961, subject as above, is circulated for information.

F. J. BLOVIN

M. J. INGELIDO

Joint Secretariat

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14 June 61

ENCLOSURE

THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF
Washington 25, D.C.

CM 242-61
14 June 1961

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Supply Levels in Berlin

1. As reported to you by Secretary McNamara at the National Security Council meeting on 13 June 1961, the present levels of supply for US Military Forces in Berlin are as follows:

Ammunition	18 days
Combat Rations	18 days
Operating Stocks in All Classes of Supply (except solid fuel)	30 days
Food	
Nonperishables	180 days
Frozen Meat and Vegetables	180 days
Gasoline	
Aviation Gasoline	150 days
Motor Gasoline	300 days
Medical Supplies	210 days

2. The Joint Chiefs of Staff have directed the Commander in Chief, Europe, to review the supply levels of various commodities for US Military Forces in Berlin and determine what additional supplies, if any, should be moved to Berlin to prepare for possible emergencies.

3. While it is believed that the levels of supply for the British and French Military Forces in Berlin are approximately the same as for the US Military Forces, I have taken action to obtain the latest information on the levels of supply for these forces in Berlin.

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Enclosure

14 June 61 5:14

4. As you know, the population of Berlin has increased considerably during the past ten years and is now estimated as 2,300,000. Based on the latest available report (as of end of March 1961), the status of stockpile for the civilian population of West Berlin may be summarized as follows:

<u>Stockpile Commodity</u>	<u>Rate of Consumption Expressed as Days of Supply</u>
Solid Fuels	440
Liquid Fuels	
Gasoline	56*
Diesel Oil	119
Lt Med Fuel Oil	350
Basic Food Stocks	
Canned Meats, Dry Milk, Dehydrated Potatoes, Butter Fat	180
Staple Food Stocks	
Grain, Cereal, Flour, Coffee, Sugar, Salt	360
Medical Supplies	182
Industrial Raw and Semi-Finished Materials (Value \$7,700,000)	

/s/ L. L. LEMNITZER
Chairman
Joint Chiefs of Staff

* On a recent staff visit to Berlin, an officer from the Joint Staff was informed that this figure had now (May 1961) dropped to approximately 30 days.

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Enclosure

FACT SHEET

STOCKPILE FOR CIVILIAN POPULATION
IN WEST BERLIN

1. Background

a. As a result of the stockpiling program undertaken after the 1948 blockade, West Berlin has on hand about \$200,000,000 worth of food, fuel, and raw materials. It has sufficient basic foods to provide a year's supply at an estimated rate of consumption of 2,950 calories per person per day. Berlin officials estimate that enough bricks, cement, and lumber have been stored to last the city an entire building season and enough hard coal for about 12 months.

b. Stocks also include a six month supply of brown-coal briquettes, dry milk, dehydrated vegetables, clothing, and medical supplies. West Berlin has its own water, electricity, and telephone system, but its sewage is processed in East Berlin disposal plants.

c. The problems of supplying Berlin by another airlift are far greater than in 1948-49 when, with industry producing at only 19 percent of 1936 levels, the city was kept alive by an airlift supplying about 5,000 tons of food and coal a day. Today the city's booming industries use about 20,000 tons of food, coal, and raw materials a day, and the population has become accustomed to the comforts of prosperity.

d. Stockpiles in West Berlin developed to date are intended to meet the city's needs for a year if supplemented by an effective airlift. By comparison with the usual unimpeded importation of some 22,000 to 25,000 metric tons a day, the airlift would amount to 2,000 metric tons per day on the 30th day, and to 4,000 metric tons per day on the 90th day. If it continued at the 4,000 ton rate, no acute economic crisis in Berlin would occur during the first six months. The plan anticipates adjustment of the rate would be needed if the airlift continued beyond 90 days. These stockpiles include many items of basic foodstuffs, consumers goods, fuel, and raw materials. About 3,500,000 metric tons of solid fuels are now on hand, as well as 400,000 metric tons of grain, flour, and cereals; both figures represent a year's needs. Medical supplies, easier to airlift, are kept at a 2½ to 3 month level, and many food items at a 6-month level. A year ago the U.S. Embassy in Bonn concluded that the planned airlift, combined with present stockpiles and rationing, could sustain consumption at close to present levels for roughly a year. The present levels of economic activity could continue for four to six months, after which raw material shortages and the limited export airlift capability would begin to curtail employment and production. The assumption of no interference or harassment with the airlift is, of course, implicit and crucial.

e. During the past ten years the Berlin Stockpile has been systematically built-up but with the assumption in mind that it would be supplemented by airlift. Because of the assumed airlift, certain bulk products (such as coal and basic foodstuffs) as well as goods which because of their special nature or size are badly suited for air transportation (such as fuel, certain chemicals, iron, steel, and wood) have been added to the stockpile. As

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regards the food section, it has always been understood by those responsible for stockpile planning that the minimum supply of the 2,300,000 population is only possible in connection with an airlift program to move in the perishables and the more expensive consumption goods. This is true to such an extent that it may be said that an airlift program is part of the stockpile program, or vice versa.

2. Summary of Current Stockpile Status

Based upon the latest available report (as of end March 1961) the status of the stockpile for the civilian population of West Berlin may be summarized as follows:

<u>Stockpile Commodity</u>	<u>Rate of Consumption Expressed as Days of Suppl</u>
Solid Fuels	440
Liquid Fuels	
Gasoline	56*
Diesel Oil	119
Lt Med. Fuel Oil	350
Basic Food Stocks	
Canned Meats, dry milk, dehydrated potatoes, butter, fat	180
Staple Food Stocks	
Grain, Cereal, Flour, Coffee, Sugar, Salt	360
Medical Supplies	182
Industrial Raw and Semi-finished Materials	(Value \$7,700,000.00)

3. For detailed breakdown of this stockpile, see enclosure

*On a recent staff visit to Berlin, an officer from the Joint Staff was informed that this figure had now (May 1961) dropped to approximately 30 days.

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International Policy Branch, J-5
Extension 76468

ENCLOSURE

The Foreign Service dispatch No. 661 from the US Mission, Berlin to The Department of State, dated 16 May 1961, quoted below, constitutes the latest regular quarterly report on the status of the West Berlin stockpile:

"The following tables summarize the status of the Berlin stockpile program as of the end of March 1961. Solid fuel stocks are above target levels which were established on the basis of one year's supply. Available foodstuffs would make possible ration level of some 2,950 calories per person per day for the periods indicated below.

PART I - STOCKS REPORTED BY BERLIN SENAT

1. Coal, Coke and Brown Coal Briquettes (in 1,000 metric tons)

A. Total Stocks (including private)

Program	Actual			
April 1*	<u>Controlled</u>	<u>Private</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Percent of Program</u>
2,800	2,675	789	3,464	124

B. Breakdown of

<u>Controlled Stocks</u>	<u>Program</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Percent of Program</u>
Hard Coal	1,735	1,689	97
Coke	200	230	115
Brown Coal	750	756	101
Briquettes			
	2,685	2,675	99

C. Breakdown of Private Stocks

	<u>Actual</u>
Hard Coal	576
Coke	122
Brown Coal Briquettes	91
	789

* The program is 3,100,000 tons on October 1 (beginning of heating season) and 2,775,000 tons on May 1 (end of heating season). Program totals for intervening dates have been interpolated by the Mission. Private stocks constitute the difference between the total amounts currently available and controlled stocks, but the breakdown of private stocks by type of solid fuel is not specified in the Senat reports. West Berlin's consumption of solid fuel during 1960 was 4,090,000 tons.

2. Firewood (in 1,000 metric tons)

Controlled Stocks only

Program

Actual

3. Food (in metric tons) (including First and Second Supplementary Programs)

A. Controlled Stocks
Federally Financed

Program
Months Tons

Actual
Tons

Grain and flour	12	350,675	350,513
Cereals	12	52,473	52,473
Fat, including margarine	6	27,313	29,706
Meat	6	42,411	47,085
Milk, dry whole	6	4,206	4,347
Coffee substitutes	12	6,132	6,132
Whole egg powder	4	1,300	1,305
Cut fodder		2,400	2,488
Albumen fodder		100	100

Senat - Allied Financed

Sugar	9	46,190#	46,190
Milk, dry skimmed	6	16,465#	16,443
Dehyd. potatoes (& sub)	5	33,500	33,948*
Salt	12	13,797	13,984

Senat "Crisis Reserve"

Program

Actual

Cheese spread	4,430	4,395
Poultry	250	270
Canned fish	6,000	5,197
Raw coffee	5,000	5,056
Tea	150	149
Raw cocoa	4,500	4,456
Jam ingredients	2,000	1,861
Glucose	200	211
Honey	1,800	1,742
Baby food		
a) with milk base	60	55
b) with vegetable base	27	27
Wheat starch powder	400	400
Potato starch powder	300	300
Oat flakes	150	120
Nutritive yeast	100	100
Dry yeast	360	350
Baking soda, etc	165	153
Spices, incl ground mustard	220	213
Soup greens	70	70
Canned vegetables	17,000	17,400
Dried vegetables	1,570	1,560
Dry onions	415	415
Tomato pulp	820	782
Canned pickles	4,000	3,244
Canned sauerkraut	2,030	2,027
Dried fruit	4,600	4,236
Canned fruit	7,860	7,680
Apple sauce	8,650	8,320
Canned fruit juice	5,000	4,771
Vegetable seeds	110	101
Fertilizer	5,000	4,949
Peat for fertilizer#	1,300	1,198
Straw for feed	4,500	4,500
Oats for feed	1,000	1,000
Feed for zoo	160	143
Emulsifiers	40	41
	90,237	87,541

10,000 tons sugar and 5,000 tons dry skimmed milk Federally financed

* Includes a total of 15,212 tons of dehydrated potato substitutes, i.e., pulses, rice, barley and cornstarch powder

B. Selected Private Unprogrammed Wholesale Food Stocks in Berlin (metric tons) (as reported by the Senat; not included in above totals)

Grain	20,359
Cereals	29
Fat	606
Sugar	18,435

4. Liquid Fuel. (in metric tons) (including first Supplementary Program)

	<u>Program</u>	<u>Actual</u>	
Gasoline	17,200	25,687	25,687
Diesel oil	20,000	31,232	31,232
Light and medium fuel oil	17,430	31,489	31,489
	(20,750 cbm)		

The "Actual" figures include total stocks held by commercial oil companies in Berlin. The companies have contracted to keep stocks equal to program level on hand; for this quantity the Senat pays interest (on the value of the stocks) and storage charges. Actual consumption in 1960: 147,000 tons gasoline; 91,000 tons diesel oil; 245,000 tons light and medium fuel oil.

5. Medical Supplies (in millions of DM)

<u>Program*</u>	<u>Actual*</u>	<u>Percent of Program</u>	<u>Approx No. Months Supply</u>
DM 5.5	DM 5,477	99	2½ - 3

* In addition, DM 9.1 million of FedRep funds have been allocated for medical supplies, of which DM 3.6 million have been expended.

6. Industrial Materials (in millions of DM)

A. Industrial Raw and Semi-Finished Materials

	<u>Basic Program</u>	<u>Supplementary</u>	<u>Total</u>
	<u>Program#</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Program#</u>
Iron & other metals	67.94	63.99	93.80
Shoe repair material	.07	0.07	1.75
Chemicals	37.10	36.56	16.13
Wood	11.07	11.38	2.12
Paper	5.83	5.89	11.33
Stones & earth	2.25	2.68	1.80
Material for beverage industry	1.12	1.05	1.87
Tobacco	3.03	3.10	8.25
Textiles	----	----	26.50
	128.40	124.71	163.55
			136.92*
			291.95

* As reported by Senat; reduction in Basic Program from DM 136.35 to DM 128.40 has not yet been approved by Quadripartite Berlin Stockpile Committee

* The combined total of actual expenditures is Dm 261.63

B. Finished Goods

	<u>Program</u>	<u>Actual</u>
Iron and other metals	21.70	Breakdown
leather goods	20.00	not
Chemicals	6.00	available
Wood	2.00	
Paper	2.00	
Stones and earth	6.00	
Material for food industry	3.00	
Tobacco	18.00	
Textiles	24.00	
Liquid fuel	.30	
	<u>103.00</u>	<u>73.40*</u>

* In addition, the Senat reports show private expenditures of DM 28.81 for chemicals

7. Building Materials (in millions of DM

	<u>Program</u>	<u>Actual</u>
Cement	6.81	7.20
Bricks and tile	14.91	13.86
Lime	6.08	6.08
Other cement	.51	.51
Glass	1.34	1.26
Wood	9.53	9.53
Insulation	.92	1.06
Roofing material	1.37	1.38
Asphalt	2.68	2.68
Sand and gravel	8.36	8.30
Construction steel	2.66	2.65
Sanitation fixtures	1.60	1.58
Powdered limestone	1.00	1.00
	<u>57.76</u>	<u>57.08</u>

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Programmed
Funds

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>JEIA</u>	<u>GARIOA</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>FedRep Funds</u>	<u>Berlin Funds</u>	<u>Private Funds</u>	<u>Grand Total</u>
Solid Fuels	47,082	96,662	143,744	51,700	34,698	32,000	262,142
Industrial	30,684	105,662	136,346	285,300	---	29,200	451,146
Materials							
Food	89,038	3,066	92,104	654,365	8,225	1,100	755,794
Building	27,696	30,065	57,761	---	---	---	57,761
Materials							
Liquid Fuel	---	---	---	3,400	---	15,113	18,513
Medical	5,500	---	5,500	9,100	---	---	14,600
Supplies							
TOTALS	200,000	235,455	435,455	1,003,865	42,923	77,413	1,559,650

Expenditures through March 31, 1961

Solid Fuels	140,619	49,070	34,698	32,000	256,387
Industrial	124,246	210,323	---	29,505	364,074
Materials					
Food	92,220	679,263	8,219	1,136	780,838
Building	56,637	---	---	---	56,637
Materials					
Liquid Fuel	---	2,967	---	20,050	23,017
Medical	5,477	3,561	---	---	9,038
Supplies					
TOTALS	419,199	945,184	42,917	82,691	1,489,991

The Senat reports show the status of unused GARIOA funds as follows: DM 10,556,000 is currently available to the Senat and DM 5,700,000 has been approved but not yet released. In addition, the sum of DM 14,559,000 has been earmarked for Senat stockpiling, bringing total allocations of Allied funds, including JEIA funds to DM 450,054,000."